

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT,
Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City

With the present number my editorial labors cease. I leave the conduct of the Native American, with the sincere belief that the cause it advocates will eventually command that triumph which the necessities of the country demand.

At present the progress to success is retarded by a multiplicity of causes, none, however, of a radical nature. The feelings of the country are excited to the principles we have promulgated, and after the close of the present conflict between the great political parties of the day, the question of Native Americanism will rise like the star of the morning, and claim the love and worship of a quiet, reposeful and intelligent people.

Circumstances of a private nature impose upon me the necessity of withdrawing from an active part in this national and holy cause.

HENRY J. BRENT.

OUR OBJECTS.

Every effort for the melioration of the condition of mankind, and every attempt to improve the state of society, are destined to meet with opposition from the selfish, the suspicious and the ignorant. The two last descriptions may be satisfied and convinced by examination, discussion and explanation; the first can never be appeased. Every effort to allay excitement and correct misrepresentation, is met with obloquy and violence. So it is with a large mass of the opponents of the Native Americans. Foreigners who misunderstand, and native demagogues who misrepresent, are alike to be combated and overthrown. The arena in which they are to be encountered is the press, and the arms to be wielded in the conflict are those of positive native rights, reason and fair argument. Before the tribunal of an enlightened public opinion we are anxious to bring our cause. There, we are willing to trust the decision of the questions, "Shall the free-born people of the United States be ruled by strangers from foreign lands?" and "Shall our precious and blood-bought liberties be subverted by hordes of foreign outcasts and vagabonds?" The true question to be solved is that involving the right of self-government, and has no connection with the mere exercise of hospitality. That question shall be kept steadily in view by this press, and the needless clamor and abuse of St. Patrick's-day orators and demagogues shall not turn us from our purpose. No false issue shall be presented to the public with our consent.

"The New York Election is one of the great tragic-comic, melo-dramatic farces of the day as now carried on. Every body in town, Dick and Harry—Tom from Tartary—Dick from Dublin, and Harry from Hungary, seems to vote. A night's residence in a ward is created by jostling a night in a Bunk or a Barrel. In this great thoroughfare of all creation, all creation seems to vote. Hail Columbia! happy land!"

The above extract, taken from a letter of the regular New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, arrested our attention as this paper was going to press. We confess our indignation is roused to a high pitch by the picture it presents of national degradation. We speak not here as Whigs or Democrats; with the political differences that exist between our citizens, as conductors of this journal, we have nothing to do, and with which we have promised not to interfere. We shall hold to our engagements in that respect, strictly and to the letter. We speak as Americans, determined, at all hazards, as far as in us lies, to defend American institutions, American rights and American honor, from desecration. Who are those who thus dare to encourage, to incite and to rally forward this host of foreign vagabonds and loafers, to the vandal work of demolishing the temple of American liberty, or trampling with polluted feet the altars of our political adoration? The traitors are to be found amongst Whigs and Democrats. The rallying cry resounds through the gazettes of both parties in the Babylonian cities. Both parties there, are chargeable with the dishonor of their country, and both have justly incurred the execrations of Americans who truly love their country and her priceless liberties. Oh shame! shame! We care but little which party conquers in an election; but, at every hazard, let the victory be of Americans—won from Americans. We say to all, keep back the foreign intruders; let none appear at our feast whom the laws have not clothed with the wedding garment.

THE NEW YORK MEMORIAL.

A memorial from several thousands of our friends in the city of New York, was presented on Monday in the House of Representatives by their distinguished and talented representative the Hon. Mr. Hoffman. We have not yet obtained a copy of it. But as soon as it is printed we shall lay it before our readers. It is gratifying to observe that a cause so dear to us, and so important to the best interests of the country, is not likely to be abandoned by the intelligent and patriotic portion of our fellow-citizens; but that it is moving with steady and silent steps towards the accomplishment of the ends and objects of our Associations.

Littell's elegant collection of foreign genius, well known as the "Museum," has been received. This work deserves the warmest patronage of the literary circles.

The Spirit of the Magazines and Annuals, a new publication, issued at \$3 a year, is an excellent and entertaining work.

The Southern Literary Messenger for April, has been upon our table for several days, and is beautifully printed. The selections from Fletcher, by our friend Otis, are excellent. The article furnished by a Marylander is a bold theft from Chautaubrand.

Increase of Christians.—A table has been published showing the progressive increase of Christians from the first century to the present. The first century is put down at 500,000, the tenth at 50,000,000, the 18th at 250,000,000, and the 19th at 260,000,000.

The Bell-Air Madisonian says the workmen on the canal in the neighborhood of Darlington, have become so troublesome and riotous, that it has been deemed necessary to send a military force there to establish order.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill for quieting claims, &c. in the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. NICHOLAS, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Alexandria; read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. ROANE presented a memorial from Georgetown, praying that it might be receded to the State of Maryland; referred to a select committee of five.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. BOULDIN, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, moved to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution relative to a retrocession of the District of Columbia; which motion was postponed until next day.

Also, a bill for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill from the Senate directing the mode of recording deeds within the District, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

We announced yesterday the death of Gen. Ripley, a member of Congress from Louisiana, and at the same time gave a short sketch of his life. We propose to-day to give a more minute account of his character and public career, in as much as he has done the State some service.

Eleazer Wheelock Ripley was born at Hanover, N. H., April 15, 1782. He was the grandson of Dr. Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College, and son of the Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, first professor of Divinity in that institution.

In the year 1800, and at the age of eighteen, he was graduated from Dartmouth with the first honors of the University. He then applied himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in the county of Kennebeck, in the District of the State of Massachusetts. At the bar he manifested talents which ranked him among the higher order of barristers, and introduced him to a seat in the Legislature of Massachusetts, from the town Winslow. Mr. Ripley was from the commencement of his political career a firm and consistent republican, and soon became a leading member of the House of Representatives.

In January, 1812, he was elected speaker in the place of Joseph Story, who had just been elevated to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. At this time he had scarcely attained his 30th year.

The next year having removed to Portland, he was elected a Senator from the District of Cumberland and Oxford, and took his seat accordingly in the Senate of Massachusetts; but the March following he disappointed the fond anticipations of his friends in regard to his rising greatness, by accepting a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in the United States Army. The relations then existing between the United States and Great Britain, it was supposed would result in an open rupture, and Mr. Ripley had determined to avenge his country's wrongs by drawing his sword in her service.

On the declaration of war, he was entrusted by Gen. Dearborn with the command of the forts and harbors on the extreme Eastern coast of the Union; and on this station he manifested great activity and skill in disciplining his men and strengthening his fortifications.

In September, 1812, he marched from Portland to Plattsburg, and joined the Northern army under Gen. Bloomfield.

On the 12th of March, 1813, Lieutenant Colonels Ripley, Scott, and Gaines, were promoted to the rank of Colonels. The first battle in which Colonel Ripley was present was the attack on York, in which the gallant Pike was mortally wounded, and died in the arms of victory. Colonel Ripley was also slightly wounded.

On the 13th of April he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and in the celebrated battle of Niagara, fought amid the thunder of the cataract, covering himself and his brigade with eternal renown.

In the battle of Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, and other important actions, General Ripley was present; foremost as ever in the vanguard of victory, and excelled by none in the discipline of his troops or fiery rapidity of his charges. On the declaration of peace, he returned to Albany by slow stages, having received a severe wound in a sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th of September, 1814. On the reduction of the army, the voice of the public was so loud in his favor, that he was continued on the peace establishment. The State of Georgia passed him a vote of thanks, New York, a vote of thanks and a sword, and the Congress of the United States a vote of thanks and a gold medal, as a recognition of his services.

Having recovered from the effects of his wound, he removed to Louisiana, where, as elsewhere, he rapidly acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens, and was by them elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the U. States.

His health, however, had become so much impaired, that it precluded the possibility of his taking an active part in the conduct of public affairs, and after holding his seat for one year, was unable to attend for the remainder of the term. He died in New Orleans on the 29th of March, 1838, having nearly completed the 56th year of his age. In his person, says Wilson, he was tall and well formed. His features are strongly marked, and his countenance open—his disposition mild. His versatile talents had gained him celebrity alike in the forum, the field, and the cabinet, and he died as he had lived, the uncompromising advocate of republican freedom, and the stern assertor of his country's rights.—*Boston Express.*

SINGULARITY.—St. Francis worked hard at banishing every appearance of singularity from religious families, saying it was a fault which rendered pious odious and ridiculous. He wished external conformity in matters of indifference to our comports in rank and situation, without any aim at notoriety, and cited the example of our Saviour, who, during his life on earth, was made like unto his brethren in all things, but without sin.

Much has been gossiped lately on the subject of Lord Melbourne's frequent visits and dinners with the Queen and her mother. The assertion is, that he, as a widower, has made a favorable impression upon the Duchess of Kent as a widow; and if there were any thing in the story, it would be singular that Lord Melbourne, as prime minister, should have taken a strong interest in the Queen.

TELEGRAPHS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Star, gives the following curious information respecting telegraphs; it seems that the two elements, fire and water, have both been put in requisition, to furnish the means of communicating intelligence with extraordinary rapidity:—

Electric telegraphs are beginning to be the rage. The other day at Munich, Professor Stienheut had the honor of receiving the King at Bogenhauser, from which spot galvanic wires were conducted over the houses and streets of the city, and the Professor at one end, conversed with his Majesty at the other. A French paper notices with great triumph, that Arthur Lee in his travels through France, speaks of a French machinist who had constructed an electrical apparatus, with the power of transmitting words. Probably the attention once turned to it, various indications of such an invention will be discovered, but the real inventor, is he who applies a principle to purposes of general utility, and has sagacity enough to perceive the great importance of its practical application, and talent enough to overcome the difficulties that obstruct it. It is in this sense that Fulton was the inventor of steamboats, and that as such he is entitled to the applause and gratitude of the world. And in this sense, moreover, electrical telegraphs are not yet invented. In the meantime, water, which just at this moment is a most aspiring element, threatens to supply the place of electricity as a letter-carrier.

A. M. Wishaw has formed an hydraulic telegraph, founded on the principle of the incompressibility of water, and its tendency to find its own level. He employs for this purpose an open tube, bent at right angles at either end, and this being filled with water, every change of level at one end, will be observable at the other. That these changes may be more sensible, the tube is terminated by one of smaller termination, which being placed near a graduated scale, the fluctuations of the column are appreciated. As these scales may be of considerable extent, a great number of words may be expressed. M. Wishaw has succeeded in expressing 1200. The change of level is effected either by the pressure of a piston at one extremity, or the application of a forcing pump, or even by carefully pouring in measured quantities of water. This account, not a very intelligent one, I give as I find it.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—On Saturday last, as we learn from the Norfolk Herald, a breach of the laws of Virginia, involving the severest penalty in her whole criminal code, short of capital punishment, was charged against Capt. Charles Hubert, of the British brig *Charity*. This was no other than an attempt to abduct, or a permission of the attempt, by others, to abduct a slave, the property of a citizen of Norfolk, in the hold of the vessel under his command. It appears that the brig had taken in a cargo of staves, and was on the eve of departure for Barbadoes, when some detention was suffered in consequence of the desertion of several of the crew. In the effort to reclaim these, the captain brought himself under the penalties of the law, by making a forcible entry into a sailor's lodging house. An action for damages was the consequence of this illegal step, which the captain compromised by the payment of \$112. Meantime the police officers succeeded in capturing one of the sailors who had deserted, and this man, on being taken, gave information that a runaway slave was secreted on board the brig. The same information had been imparted to the pilot of the vessel by the cook, (a free colored man) who pointed out his hiding place, which was among the staves in the hold, and in which the fugitive was found. The negro was taken thence, and the captain of the brig was taken into custody and committed to the county jail, to stand his trial. The penalties against this act are particularly severe, being, as stated by the Herald, "first, a fine of \$500 recoverable by any person who will sue for the same; 2d, the value of the slave, on the action of the owner—in which action the vessel is liable to attachment, to answer the verdict of the jury, no matter to whom she belongs; 3d, a fine of \$150 for the benefit of the Literary Fund. And lastly, the master of such vessel, is liable to a prosecution and three years imprisonment, if the slave shall be found on board after the vessel leaves the port, whether he knew the slave was on board or not."

The brig had been placed under attachment, to await the result of a judicial decision.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—An affecting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago, at the lunatic hospital at Saumer. A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment accompanied by their child, a little girl of five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched female, an insane woman of twenty years, who had irrecoverably lost her reason, through the desertion of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, sprang at the little girl, who approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long-lost darling, devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the further end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of the prize, under the impression that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her grasp without difficulty or the employment of harsh means. This calculation was not erroneous, in a few minutes the poor sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter on recovering her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable phrenzy, fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

[COMMUNICATED.] SAFETY-STEAM ENGINE.

The subscriber having exhibited his engine for some time past, in the west enclosure of the Capitol, had supposed it unnecessary to give further demonstration of its utility; but the requests of several strangers wishing to see an engine run by injections of cold water without a boiler, make it a duty to notify the Public, that she will be put in motion to-day, if fairly not, the next fair day; after which she will be removed to Baltimore.

Gentlemen of Science are particularly requested to advance their objections in the presence of the inventor—if, indeed, they can find any—if not, it is reasonable to suppose, that they will be ready to hail its introduction among the many inventions of our country as the great desideratum of steam power.

The proprietor will demonstrate every principle of the theory, and show the analogy it bears to the ordinary plan, both in generating the steam and its power to propel machinery.

EDWARD D. TIPPETT.

ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, lately passed the House of Delegates, contains the following proviso—"that the law shall not take effect unless it shall be approved by a majority of the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of Maryland; and that the mode of ascertaining their opinions shall be an endorsement for or against [as the case may be] an act to abolish, in the State of Maryland, the law of imprisonment for debt."

AGRICULTURE.

To solicit his mother earth for life's sustenance by the wholesome process of tillage, has ever been the most natural and honorable occupation of man. The great Creator has designated the earth, not only as the common receptacle of the mouldering bones and decayed forms of human kind, but also as their common source of aiment and support whilst the vital current continues to flow. And, as the pursuits of agriculture are the most universal and natural employment of our race, so it is the most rich in its moral fruits; and more than any other avocation, leads to a desirable innocence and simplicity of life. Its rural scenery, "the pomp of groves, the garniture of fields, all that the genial ray of morning gilds, all that echoes to the song of even, and all the dread magnificence of heaven," are so many sublime incentives to adoration and gratitude.

The season of the year has now arrived when the busy occupations of husbandry are going on. "When first young zephyr melts the mountain snow, And spring unfolds the mellowing moulds below, Press the deep plough, and urge the groaning team, Where the worn shares, in opening furrows gleam."

It is now the patient earth endures the rake and harrow; and in return for the deep wounds inflicted on her broad and furrowed visage, promises an ample remuneration in those precious fruits that constitute the life of man and beast. It is now that the hand of industry deposits among the clouds the dry and withered seeds, which would remain as unproductive as the salt sown by Ulysses on the sea shore, but for the kindly blessing of Heaven.

The true secret of Agriculture, as Cato has long since taught us, is to "feed well." The neglect of this rule will be fatal to all success in the matter—will bring disappointment instead of harvests, and poverty instead of abundance. It will be found universally, that husbandry may be pronounced good or bad according to the observance or disregard of this rule. Let the faithful beasts of burden be consigned to leanness, let the lowing herds pine away for want of sufficient pasturage, let all the creatures for man's use be left in meagre, ill-fed forms, and no great penetration will be requisite to portray the character of such husbandry. But reverse the picture, and the most capacious and fastidious taste would admit the merit of the management that could so bless and beautify the beasts of the fields.—*Northampton Farmer.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

HOW TO PASS FOR A WISE MAN.—Ask a question which you cannot answer yourself, and if the questioned replies confidently, you may suppose that he has answered right, and then you can tell him so. If he cannot answer, smile at his ignorance, and he will think that you, of course, know, but do not choose to tell.

When you hear a man converse learnedly and wisely upon some topic with which you are wholly unacquainted, wait patiently till he has done, and then turn to one of the company with a sarcastic smile, and ask the time of day. It follows, as a matter of course, that you might overturn all that has been said, if you thought it worth your while.

HOW TO GAIN POPULARITY. Never have an opinion of your own—never frown at vice, nor smile upon virtue in distress—unless you do so in concert with the majority. By practising generosity, sincerity, or patriotism single-handed, you cannot avoid being out of tune with the world.

HOW TO DROWN THOUGHT.—Pour a quart of water into one ear.—*N. E. Galaxy.*

LOTTERY-KING ANECDOTE.—In the early part of the reign of King George II., the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two tickets, which, proving blanks, after a few melancholy days he put an end to his life. In his box was found a plan of the manner in which he would spend the five-thousand-pound prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity. "As soon as I have received the money I'll marry Grace Farrier; but as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it; then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table at one, and never without a good pudding; I'll have a stock of wine and brandy laid in; about five in the afternoon I'll have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten, a hot supper of two dishes, if I'm in good humor, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."—*Lounger's Common-place Book.*

DEATHS.

On Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, Miss EMILY C. BRENT, daughter of Col. WM. BRENT, and sister to the editor of this paper.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. MARY COOKE, aged 67 years. Mrs. C. was a native of the county of Gloucester, England, but a resident of this city for the last forty-two years of her life.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILLS have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shiverings, that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours. "Although (says a person speaking of these Pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs), which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Relf's Asthmatic Pills do."

"easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds of thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills 50 cents.

Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S Improved Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Obstinate eruptions of the skin, Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilitic and Mercurial Pains in the Bones, Diseases, General Debility, White Swellings, And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines. This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician.

Carefully prepared from selected materials, at my Pharmacy, near 7 Buildings, Washington City.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.

The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for fever and ague.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CURETS, AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual worm destroying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KRESOTE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KRESOTE TOOTH WASH, for arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserving them in a healthy condition.

HOWARD'S KRESOTE TOOTH PASTE.

DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the cure of coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S INDELIBLE INK.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.

HOWARD'S PORTLAND CEMENT, for mending broken glass, china, earthenware, &c.

HOWARD'S LIME OINTMENT, for keeping open issues and blisters.

HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and delicious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.

HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.

HOWARD'S HONEY WATER.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.

April 14.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors—are assured that Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops continue untrivalled, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:

Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!)"

Previous to taking your Relf's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief.

Another case. "An agent writes, 'There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage.' He declares, to use his own words, 'It is doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'"

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For sale by S. J. TODD, Washington, D. C.

March 24.

STEAMBOAT JOSEPH JOHNSON.

THE STEAMBOAT JOSEPH JOHNSON will commence her regular trips between Washington and Alexandria on Wednesday, 7th of March, and will run during the month as follows, viz: leave Alexandria at 9 A. M. and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Washington at 10 A. M. 12 M. and 4 P. M. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Captain.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.—On Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immediately west of the Bank of Washington, the subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be sold low for cash, or on accommodating terms for approved paper.

Old furniture taken in exchange for new.

A good assortment of Mahogany will be constantly kept on hand, and sold low for cash.

Funerals attended to upon moderate terms.

March 10—JAMES WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the impracticability of making numerous collections, and the losses heretofore sustained, no merchandise, or other articles hereafter conveyed upon the road, will be permitted to be removed from the depot until the amount of freight and charges be paid, except for those merchants who receive large consignments, and are in the habit of paying their bills promptly on the first of each month.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—

Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen, a safe, simple, pleasant, and effectual remedy for chronic coughs, asthma, consumptions, &c.

This Syrup has deservedly acquired great reputation, and the confidence of physicians, as a remedy in the cure of pulmonary diseases. It is not offered as a specific, but will be found generally effectual in the cure of chronic coughs, asthma, &c. and